AOG. ZJ. ZVVI Z. TTIM DO TOM ELLAME I

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Amendments to Specification

AUG 2 3 2007

Please amend the specification as follows:

On page 17, starting at line 26:

Figure 4A shows a form 450 for inputting cost data for each manufacturing unit which is presented to the user when the "unit specific" icon of Figure 4 is selected. Entries are made in a tabular format, identifying (from left to right): the production unit (labeled as 1,2,3,4, NOCBT, CMBW, and OP), the unit type (autoclave or continuous manufacturing cont.mfg.), the number of individual scheduled production runs, standard product production volume (year to date in pounds YTDlbs), second quality production volume, reject production volume, average scheduled shutdown hours, variable utilities costs per unit of production (year to date in dollars per pound), variable waste and other cost per unit of production, etc. triangles to the right of certain fields (such as unit type) indicate that a pull down menu of the available selections should be used.

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On page 21, starting at line 28:

Figure 24 shows a diagram of product flow in a typical manufacturing process comprised of Production Units 1, 2, ..., n, and n+1. It should be noted that products produced in each Production Units can flow to a subsequent Production Unit as well as to one or more previous Production Units. Production Unit 1 produces grade X_1 X_1 by consuming raw material Y_1 Y_1 as well as Grade Y_2 Y_2 and Grade Y_{n+1} [[X_{n+1}]] (box A). If the cost of raw material Y_1 Y_1 changes (e.g., increases) the cost of the grade Y_1 Y_2 increases. Production Unit 2 produces grade Y_2 Y_2 by consuming grade Y_1 Y_2 , Y_2 grade Y_3 Y_3 , and grade Y_{n+1} [[X_{n+1}

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]] (box B). Production Unit n produces grade $\underline{X_n}$ $\underline{X_n}$ by consuming grade $\underline{X_2}$ $\underline{X_2}$ and grade $\underline{X_{n-1}}$ [[X_{n-1}]] (box C). Production Unit n+1 produces grade $\underline{X_{n+1}}$ [[X_{n+1}]] by consuming grade X_n X_n (box D).

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On page 22, starting at line 7:

As may be appreciated by one skilled in the art, accurate calculation of cost of manufacture of each product grade in such a manufacturing process is difficult. The iterative cost reconciliation process described above, however, is capable of calculating the aggregate cost of manufacture of each grade of product, even in is such a complex manufacturing process.